



HOW TO MAKE AND USE
*Slip Covers, Draperies
and Curtains*



SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.



Make the most of what you have

Do your rooms look dull . . . your furniture shabby? Do you want new atmosphere in your home? Plan today to make the most of the furnishings you have; re-condition them to meet present-day needs. It's surprising how easily a gay, new slip cover can change the appearance of your furniture . . . how bright new draperies can change the mood of your entire room. A smart curtain treatment can quickly give you a brand new outlook.

You don't need to be a professional decorator; you can borrow ideas which will suggest thrifty ways to transform your rooms into an inviting, interesting home. Even the attic spare room can be converted into a charming guest room. If you can sew at all, a few yards of material and a little imagination are all you need.

Get out your Sears catalog and make your selection from a grand array of handsome fabrics in luscious new colors and in interesting textured weaves, elaborate designs or tailored stripes. Or choose our ready-to-hang draperies; curtains and bedspread ensembles.

This booklet is full of ideas and detailed instructions for making curtains, draperies, slip covers. When you have finished, you'll find the effort was worth-while and the money well spent. It's your home—make it a place where you will enjoy living.

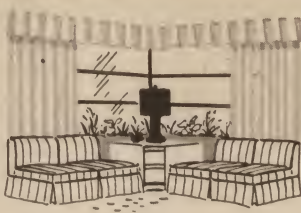
Choosing a color theme . . .

When the decorating urge is overshadowed by a slim budget, learn about color. It is the first thing most of us notice because it adds personality to an otherwise dull, drab room. It is the very foundation of good decorating. Splash color on your walls; hang color at your windows (fabric need not be expensive to be colorful); introduce it into rooms with slip covers. Let your home tingle with vivacious color.

How can you acquire the art of putting colors together? The theme idea is a blend of all the colors used in a room . . . a guide and co-ordinator. You can copy the color theme of some lovely painting; a good chintz; or a fine wallpaper. Or if you have something in your room you want to dramatize, build your color theme around it.

The chart on the opposite page will give you an idea on how to go about it. If, for instance, you want new draperies, slip covers or upholstery, the color of your rug may have to determine the colors you will use for a harmonious room theme. Whichever color you select, be sure it is a tone of color that will blend with the color tones of your other furnishings.

Study your room carefully. If your walls are to be highly decorative with flowered wallpaper, select lovely solid colors for draperies, slip covers or upholstery. With plain walls and rugs, you can be more daring in your selection of colorful, decorative fabrics. Remember that an interesting color theme will do more than anything else to make a house a home.



Choosing your material

*Sears Harmony House fabrics
are practical . . . decorative*

The style and type of rooms in your home determine the fabric you choose—whether it should be plain or patterned—whether it should be made of cretonne or twill, distinctive damask, vivid modern texture or one of the gay homespun-type crashes.

One of the biggest helps for the inexperienced home decorator is the brilliant groups of coordinated fabrics now offered. Like having a professional decorator choose your fabrics for you, these fabrics are related in color, texture and pattern. You can choose a stripe and floral (see illustrations [A] and [B]) and know they are decoratively correct when used in the same room.

For the very formal room with gleaming, high polished furniture and shining mirrors, draperies of shimmering, rich bodied damask [C] are desirable. Also, since damask drapes in such lovely fluid folds, it is perfect for making sophisticated swag treatments.

Plain color fabrics with interesting texture, such as the artistic swirl design [D] are favorites in the modern room. Use them for accent or for contrast when there is a lot of floral already in the room.

Heavy homespun-type woven crashes and monk's cloth [E] are inexpensive, durable—for rooms where informality is the keynote.

Choose sheer fabrics, such as marquiesette [F] for informal glass curtains . . . or with dots woven-in [G] for a more decorative effect. Use lovely draping rayon or nylon for more formal window settings.

There are many approaches to choosing a color theme. One of the least involved, yet scientific approaches, is the classification of color into warm and cool colors. To achieve a pleasing room, there must always be a harmonious balance between warm and cool colors.

The exposure of the room (direction windows face) and the large areas of color (such as walls and rugs) help to determine the quantity of

warm or cool colors needed for correct color balance. When choosing draperies, slip covers or upholstery, you will want to keep this in mind.

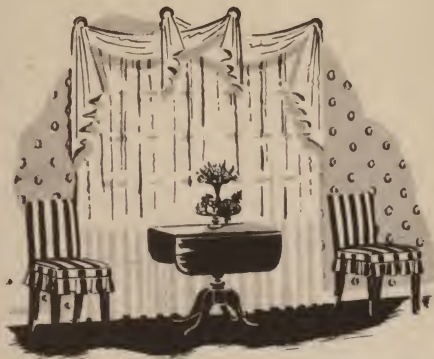
For example, if windows face north, east or northeast, your room has a very cool exposure. To get a color balance it is necessary to use more warm than cool colors in the room.

The chart below is for your guidance in choosing color.

CLASSIFICATION \ WARM COLORS: Shades of red, rose, pink, wine, beige, yellow, chartreuse, rust, peach or brown
OF COLORS / COOL COLORS: Shades of blue, green, turquoise, plum or gray

IF room exposure is:	IF walls or rugs are	SUGGESTED COLORS for draperies, slip covers or upholstery
North, east or northeast (cool)	warm	warm colors predominating, with cool accents
North, east or northeast (cool)	cool	warm colors
South, west or southwest (warm)	warm	cool colors
South, west or southwest (warm)	cool	cool colors predominating, with warm accents
Southeast or northwest (balanced)	warm	equal amount of warm and cool colors
Southeast or northwest (balanced)	cool	equal amount of warm and cool colors

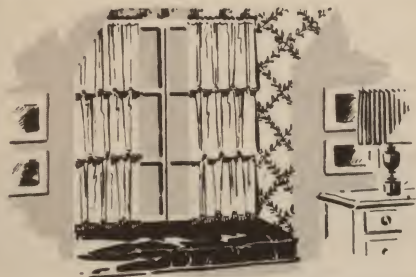
Ideas . . make these



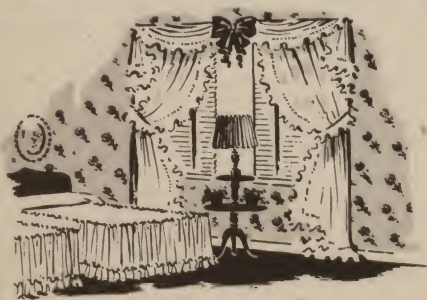
Tailored curtains can be decorative and serve useful purposes as well. They give privacy, diffuse sunlight and soften the harshness of the bare window. Drape a swag style valance over tailored curtains for a charming window treatment. Valance is a straight, unlined strip of soft material, using full width of goods. Cut the ends on a bias, from one corner to about 12 inches in on opposite edge. Hem all around. Lay material in deep, soft folds lengthwise and drape through two, three or four festoon rings. Cascades at sides should hang about 24 in. long.



Fresh as spring . . . dashing colored cording tied into bow-knots will loop up a swag and invite the sunshine right into your kitchen. Choose a gay print or woven figure material, using a width and a half for the depth if you prefer luxurious fullness for draping. Cut the ends on the bias, from one corner to about 12 inches in on opposite edge. Hem all around. Lay material in soft folds lengthwise, fasten cords around fabric and tie bowknots in place. Mount hooks on window casing and attach cords to hooks. Material may have to be tacked in place at corners. Drape material down into deep swags so ends hang in graceful cascades.



Triple flounces fringed with a flourish make just the type of curtains you'll want for that gabled bedroom window. Choose a sheer, dainty fabric, such as point d'esprit or plain marquisette. Curtains can be made either as one wide panel or as a pair. Cut the material the full length of the window, plus an allowance for top heading and a narrow hem. Remove selvages and hem at sides. Flounces should be one and one half times as wide as the curtain itself. They should be deep enough to overlap sufficiently to cover the stitching. Sew rayon trimmed, cotton pointed edging (shown below) at the bottom of each flounce.



Irresistibly feminine ruffles and a bow to tie your room scheme together. For a group of two windows, tie back one pair of ruffled curtains and drape another pair as a frilly swag valance. Then make a huge bow in the center to match your slip covers or bedspreads; or choose a bright-colored fabric to harmonize with the gay posies in your wallpaper. Saucy bow tiebacks of same material can also be added to complete your window ensemble. Attractive additions to your windows are Venetian blinds. With the colored tapes, they carry out a decorative scheme plus affording privacy without shutting out light and air.



Little touches make your curtains, draperies, dressing table skirts distinctive and original. [A] at left, pointed fringe and [B] looped cotton fringe in a variety of Harmony House colors gives professional-looking finish. [C] Ball fringe for trimming curtains, draperies, vanity table skirts adds dash, individuality and color to your rooms. [D] Thick rayon cord will accent the beauty of your fabric. For formal effect, use colored cording as a valance.

for your own home

Slip Covers with Stripes . . . be they wide and bold or thin and conventional. Any season of the year, you'll take pride in their restful neatness. There's no special strategy for the use of stripes, except they should be vertical or horizontal—avoid stripes for curved back furniture with rounded parts. Stripes like to repeat colors found in walls, rug or draperies—see illustration for pleasing combination of stripe slip covers and floral draperies. To make this trimly tailored slip cover, follow directions on pages 10 and 11. Outline edges with welted seams or brush edging.

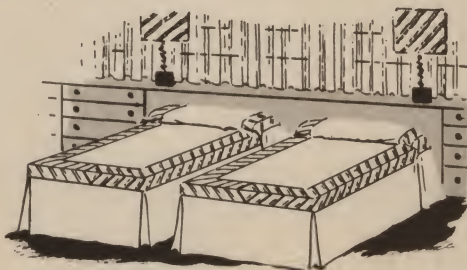


Sun-splashed leaves, singing with color, lend refreshing charm to the modern room setting. They are a wonderful departure from the more widely used florals. Slip cover your favorite chairs in a dramatic leaf design fabric, and they are sure to command the attention they rightly deserve. Have your draperies in a harmonizing solid color texture to complete a really picturesque room scene.

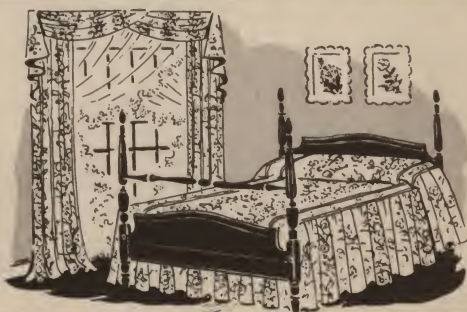
Detailed instructions for making draperies and slip covers are on following pages. Use welt edging for important outlines on slip cover. Make deep kick pleats at corners of the plain skirt. For fabrics, see our Big General or Midseason Catalogs.



Solid colors and stripes on the bias if you want something original looking in the way of tailored bedspreads for your Hollywood twin beds. Each bedspread requires approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of solid color fabric (in 36 or 48-inch width); and one yard of striped in 48-inch width. Cut solid color material 100 in. long. Cut striped fabric in bias strips 6 in. wide and piece together for length. Can be sewed to the solid color or sewn right over it. Use bias strips on top of bedspread and on skirt, arranging stripes to form a "V" at the edge. Skirt can be cut of half width of goods. Allow 10 inches extra in length for each corner pleat.



Bright inspiration for making that new bedroom ensemble . . . lush, lustrous printed sateen. The bedspread requires approximately 10 yards of material. Make it with requi panel insets and emphasize seams with cording. Cut spread 114 inches long for a continuous top and skirt at foot of bed. Or cut it 92 inches long if you want flounced skirt around three sides. (Allow double fullness for flounce.) The draperies require $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards and the same amount of plain sateen for lining. If you want a charming valance swag order $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards additional for a window 36 to 40 inches wide. For fabrics see our Big General Catalog.



Dressing table skirts that every woman can make. Gorgeously colored prints with a stiffened scalloped cuff of striped or plain material at the top bring an old chest of drawers up to date, see [G]. For more formal treatment, try a draped swag and a huge bow, see [H]. Frilly skirts of sheer fabric to match curtains should have muslin linings, see [F]. Dressing table skirts require about 4 yds. of material. See our Big General Catalog for fabrics.





Problem: A three-window bay with small wall space between the windows.

Solution: Curtain 3 windows as one unit with sheer, apron-length curtains. Valance and matching side draperies complete the effect. Or, add one-half pair draperies over each narrow wall space between windows.



Problem: Very short window or a group of short windows.

Solution: It's not hard to make a squatty window look tall. Hang valance so that it covers window frame and extends upward several inches on wall to give added height. Hang draperies and curtains to floor.



Problem: Two windows separated by an awkward wall space.

Solution: Decorate as one complete unit by hanging one drapery at each window and extending valance across top from one window to the other. Hang six small pictures in the wall space between the windows.

Remedies for problem windows



Problem: A series of two or more in-swinging casement windows.

Solution: Hang sill-length glass curtains on each window by the top rod. Hang draperies on the swinging cranes to permit opening of the windows. A very efficient arrangement.



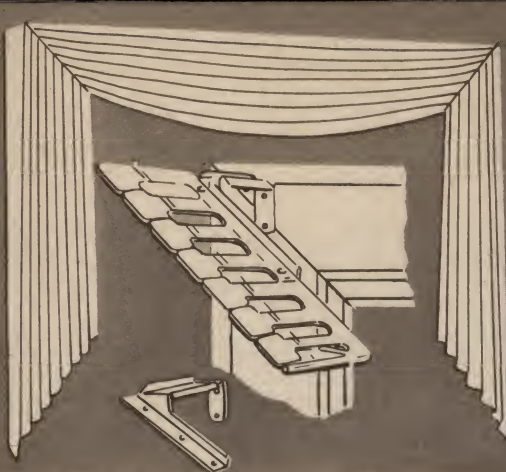
Problem: Triple windows above an awkward but necessary radiator.

Solution: Treat the triple windows as one unit. Hang sill length glass curtains. Attach draperies to extended window frame on wall. Cover radiator with painted frame.



Problem: A pair of French doors which swing open into the room.

Solution: Hang curtains on rods at top and bottom. Hang cornice above door casing; extending over wall, 18 in. beyond frame. Mount draperies on pull-cord rod, under cornice.



Get smart professional effects with valances

Pleated valances are simple to make when you use a plastic pleater. No sewing is necessary; all you do is slip the material through the 7 slots of the holder and you'll be amazed at the ease with which you achieve soft, fluid folds. Since the pleater projects from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., there's plenty of clearance space for venetian blinds or glass curtains behind the draperies. Order this pleater from our Big General Catalog, complete instructions are included.

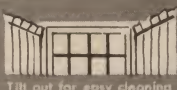
Swag valance. Use strip of sheer or heavy fabric, a width or width and a half in depth. Measure width of window, add 54 in. for side cascades (should hang 24 in. long). Cut ends on slant from one corner to about 12 in. on opposite edge. (See sketch above.) After hemming, lay valance flat on table. Arrange in deep folds lengthwise and pin. Mark center, drape through festoon rings, remove pins and pull valance down to deep swag in center. Keep top edge straight. Baste folds at rings.



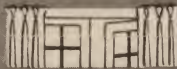
Make window look wider or narrower



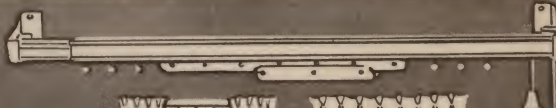
Over venetian blinds



Tilt out for easy cleaning



Use with French doors



Just pull cord to open or close draw draperies

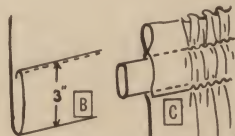
New type fixtures solve many window problems

Versatile 6-way adjustable fixture. This convenient drapery fixture allows you to change your window treatment at will, helps remedy many problem windows. Attach it just once to the window frame—a simple turn of the screw allows you to make the rod long or short, move it from side to side or in and out. Use the 6-way fixture to make windows look wider or narrower—for tall, stately period effects or for wide, modern windows. Project it out to clear venetian blinds or push it close to the wall if no glass curtains are used. Make it long or short to suit the width of your draperies. Tilt it out for use with French doors, or when you want to wash or dust windows or trim. Just imagine—all these changes can be made at the turn of a screw! Order it and other fixtures from our Big Catalog.

Modern pull cord rods. Sometimes new fabrics are not enough to change the appearance of your room. A whole new window treatment may be the answer—maybe you will want to combine your windows into a decorative group or cover a whole wall with draperies. To achieve these effects, pull cord rods are a wonderful aid. Problem windows can be made to appear higher by placing the traverse track above the window frame and concealing the space between fixture and frame with a cornice or valance . . . or wider by fastening the tracks beyond the frame so that the drapery itself comes just to the edge of the glass. Draw draperies, too, give window control at a touch of the cord. You can flood your room with light and air . . . have privacy, disguise problem views, shut out cold in winter, warmth in summer.

Making glass curtains is easy

Curtains may be hung to sill, to bottom of apron (wood trim below sill), or to floor. Measure from top of window casing to desired length and add 12 inches for headings and hems. Use any sheer fabric. Cut off selvages; fold and baste hems at sides 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide [see A]. Bottom hem may be 3 or 5 inches deep, depending on length of windows [see B]. Hems may be folded over double, or just single. For tops, turn down a double 3-inch hem. If tops are to be shirred on rods, stitch at lower edge of heading and stitch again $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from top [see C]. If buckram drapery pleater is sewed to back of heading, pleats are easily formed by sliding curtain rod through slots.



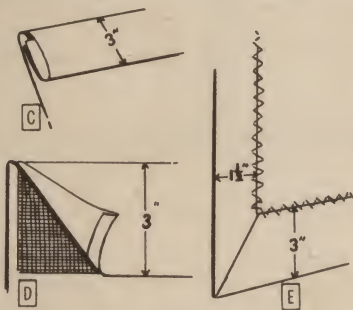


Instructions for making

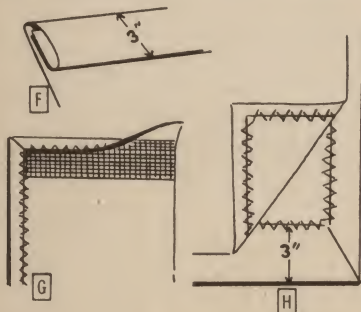
1 Measuring. In planning the amount of material needed, remember skimpy draperies are very unattractive. Use a steel tape or yard stick rather than cloth tapeline. Draperies should cover the casing and extend over the edge of glass. For standard size window 36 inches wide, each side drapery should use a full width of 36-inch material. For length, measure from drapery rod to floor; or for short draperies, measure to bottom of apron (the woodwork below window sill). For unlined draperies add 12 inches to length for double bottom hem and double heading at top . . . (or add 6 inches for single bottom hem and single buckram-lined top heading). For lined draperies add 9 inches to length for double heading at top and single bottom hem; or if using buckram-stiffened heading add 4 inches to length.



2 Draw curtains or draperies. Follow same measuring instructions as given above, except that more width is necessary for draw draperies. We recommend using a width and a half or two widths of material for each side so that fabric can generously cover complete opening, overlap an inch at center and return at each side where rod projects. To make draw draperies, just follow instructions given below for regular draperies. They can be finished either with pinch pleats or box pleats. Illustration [A] shows draperies closed—an inside view to show how draperies are attached to draw cord rod. Detailed instructions are included with draw cord fixture. Pin-on hooks [B] are used at the back of each pleat, 2 inches down from top. Hooks should also be used at inside edge and outside edge of drapery. Advantages of draw draperies are that they can be drawn to completely cover the window for privacy, to help shut out cold in winter, warmth in summer; or they can be opened at the touch of a cord to admit light and air. Order draw cord fixtures from our big general catalog.



3 Making unlined draperies. An excellent aid is a large piece of compo board which can be placed on top of the table. Pins may be stuck into this compo board to save time in basting materials in place. Place material face down on a long table. If large patterned material is used, pattern should be matched for both draperies. Allowance of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard extra of material should be made for matching pattern. Trim off the selvages of material or clip it at intervals of every three or four inches. Turn down 3-inch doubled hem at top as in illustration [C]. If you are using buckram stiffening at top [see D] turn down single 3-inch hem to completely cover the buckram. Hems at sides to be $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; hem at bottom to be 3 inches deep (see [E]). Make single or double bottom hems depending on how much extra yardage was allowed. Miter (slant joinings) the corners and sew either by hand or by machine. Handsewn draperies hang better.

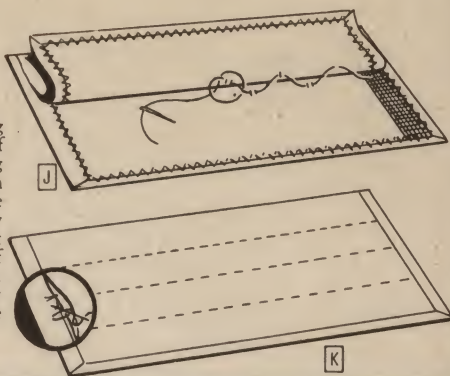


4 Making lined draperies. Place material face down on a long table. If large patterned material is used, the pattern should be matched for both draperies. Allow approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard extra of your material for matching the pattern. Trim off the selvages or clip them at intervals of every three or four inches. Then lay a strip of buckram flat on the fabric, 1-inch down from the top. Turn the fabric down over the buckram, and sew in place as in illustration [G]. [If you are not using buckram stiffening, turn down three-inch double hems as in illustration F.] Make $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch side hems and 3-inch bottom hem as in illustration [H]. Miter (slant joinings) the corners at bottom for a neater and better finished corner. Catch-stitch all edges with coarse stitches as in [H].

Lining. If drapery material is washable, suggest you use pre-shrunk sateen lining material. Lining should be cut to allow for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch turned under hem at top, bottom and sides. It should finish $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shorter than drapery material at the top and inside edge; and an inch shorter at bottom. Catch-stitch hems on lining at top, inside edge and bottom. (Linings and draperies are hemmed separately.) Then proceed to make lining according to detailed instructions at top of next page.

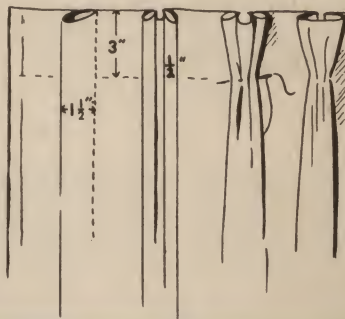
your own Draperies

5 Making lining. Place lining flat on drapery. Fold back lining lengthwise upon itself, precisely along the center, so that half the drapery shows [see J]. With a heavy thread, tack center of lining to center of drapery with loop stitch every 6 inches. Thread must remain very loose between stitches. Stitches should not go through to outside of drapery fabric. When center row is tacked, fold lining midway between center and one edge and again tack along the fold. Repeat midway between center and opposite edge. Then smooth out edges of lining. Top and inside edges are sewed to drapery with blind stitches. Outside edge is turned under, even with the drapery fabric and they are handstitched together. Bottom hems of lining and drapery are tacked together with a loose chain thread at several places [see K].

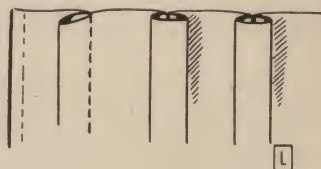


6 Pinch pleats. After lining is sewed to drapery, you are ready to make the headings. Headings can be finished with pinch pleats or with box pleats (described below). For pinch pleats, allow 3 inches for each pleat and a 4-inch space between each pleat. If you are using a 36-inch fabric (measuring 32 inches after hemming) four pleats are ample. Start your first pleat about 3 inches from the edge. Taking care to space them evenly, baste the vertical tucks, and stitch down by machine 3 inches below the top—now making 1½-inch vertical pleats. Then divide each 1½-inch pleat into three ½-inch pleats and catch together 3 inches from top with strong thread. Pleats then are flattened out. See illustration at right for successive steps.

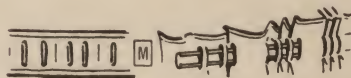
Drapery hooks should then be pinned or sewed to back of each pleat, two inches down from the top. One hook also should be used at inside edge and one at outside edge of drapery. (If no drapery hooks are available, sew back of drapery to rings on cranes or rods.)



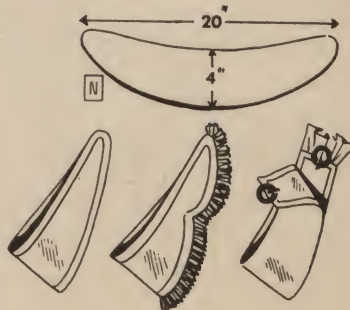
7 Box pleats. Follow the same process of measuring as for pinch pleats above. Sew the pleats (actually vertical tucks) down three inches from the top. The second step is to press the tuck flat into a box pleat; even on both sides. See illustration [L] at the right. When draperies are to be used under a cornice or valance, the pleats can be stitched firmly across top on the machine. When box pleat is to serve as finished heading, top of pleat is tacked together with a few stitches at outside edges of pleats and in the center. Sew or pin drapery hooks to the back of each pleat, two inches down from the top. Hooks also to be used at inside and outside edge of drapery.



Buckram pleater. [see M at right], a short cut in making draperies. With buckram pleater it is unnecessary to make pinch or box pleats. Sew pleater to back of draperies to form pleats. No drapery pins or rings needed; slip rod through slots. Cannot be used with draw cord rod.



8 Tiebacks. The most common type is the shaped tieback. To make your own, cut yourself a paper pattern (as in illustration [N] at right) and follow it. Finished tiebacks should measure about 20 to 24 inches in length and approximately 4 inches in width at the widest point. Use a double thickness of the fabric, or if you prefer, lining material can be used for inside. Buckram stiffening will hold them firmly in shape. Sew rings or tape loops to the inside ends of the tieback for convenient fastenings. Of course, there are other kinds of tiebacks. A 24-inch length of ribbon with a spray of flowers sewed about 6 inches from one end (leaving other end approximately 12 inches long) makes a fascinating, feminine tieback. A bunch of cherries on the tiebacks of your cottage set brightens your kitchen on the dullest day. See our General Catalog for fancy plastic tiebacks for your more formal draperies.



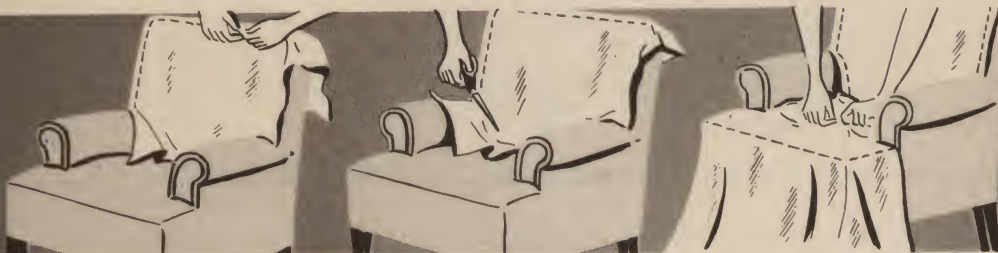
Care of draperies: Never allow your draperies to become too soiled. Brush dust off, or take draperies down to shake off loose dust. Vacuum cleaner attachments will clean them more thoroughly. Be sure fabric is washable before laundering. Before washing lined draperies, stitching that holds lining in place at bottom should be removed.



Instructions for

Slip covers are no longer merely used to protect upholstery from dust and wear . . . today they are as important in good decorating as any other element of furnishings. If you can sew at all, you can make your own slip covers by following the twelve steps below. Cut, fit, and pin the slip cover very carefully before sewing. See page 14 for approximate yardage required for slip-covering different styles of chairs and sofas.

Amount of material needed: Use a tape measure and measure chair at the widest part of back to determine whether a 36 or 48-inch fabric will cut most economically. First remove cushion. Starting at back, measure from floor up to top of chair; from the top down the front to inside back of seat. Allow 4 inches here for tuck-in. Then measure from inside back, across seat to front, and from seat down to floor. Allow 2 inches for hem and 1 inch for seam. For arms, measure from floor over arm top, and down to seat. Allow 4-inch tuck-in at seat, plus 3 inches for hem and seam.



1. Starting Point: Remove cushion. Place material on front part of chair back and center the pattern. Pin fabric to upholstery at top and sides; then smooth it down to seat, allowing 4 in. for tuck-in where back of chair joins seat. Cut outside row of pins, allowing one-inch for seams.

2. The Back: Smooth the fabric evenly against the back. Don't forget to center the pattern or see that the stripes are perfectly straight. Pin fabric to the upholstery around the arms. Cut away surplus fabric, allowing one inch for seams, following the curved lines of the arms.

3. The Seat: Bring material up over the front of the chair across the seat to meet the back. If chair has no extra cushion, be sure the pattern matches pattern on back of the chair. Pin firmly to the upholstery along the front edge of chair before cutting.



7. Inside Arm: Smooth material evenly over the curve or roll of arm. Pin firmly to both seat and back materials and to upholstery under roll. Cut surplus away allowing 1 inch for seams under roll of arms, at front edge and where arm joins back. If arm is curved, ease in fullness at front edge. Cut an exact duplicate for the other arm.

8. Front Arm Panels: Cut paper pattern first as guide. Cut fabric in two matched pieces the shape of the front block of arm. Allow one inch for seams on all sides. Pin these panels to arm coverings and to seat covering. Shape the fabric around edge of arm and if necessary, pin in a few darts to make these panels fit.

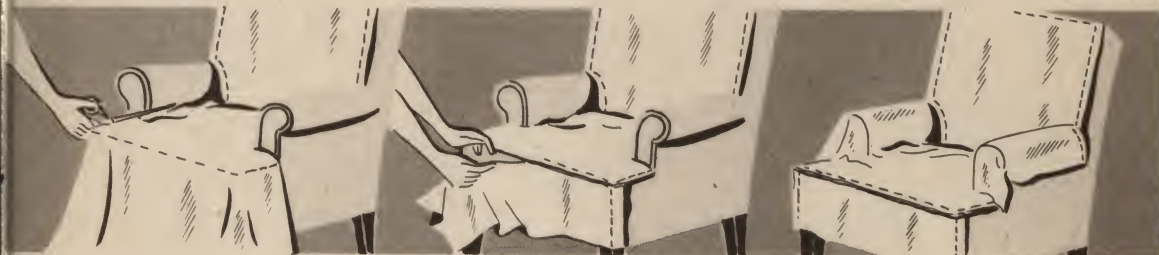
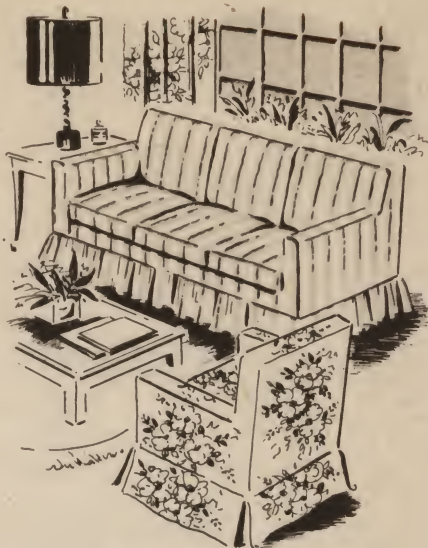
9. Side Panels: Pin and cut two matched pieces. Pin to fabric on inside back of chair; to arm pieces, and to upholstery at back. Length to extend down to a line even with seam under roll of arm. Allow 1 in. for seams at sides. If top of chair is square, cut top border in similar manner

making Slip Covers

Flounce: Flounces usually measure from 4 to 6 inches in depth when finished. For a *kick pleated* flounce, measure around four sides of chair at bottom and allow approximately a yard extra for 2-in. (depth) kick pleat on each corner. For a *gathered* flounce, measure around the four sides of chair at bottom and allow 1½ times this amount. For a *box pleated* flounce, measure around the four sides of chair at bottom and allow 2 to 2½ times this amount of material.

Separate seat cushion: Measure width and length; add 2 inches for seams. Double this size for top and bottom. For boxing, measure depth and add 2 in. for seams; measure continuous length around 4 sides of cushion.

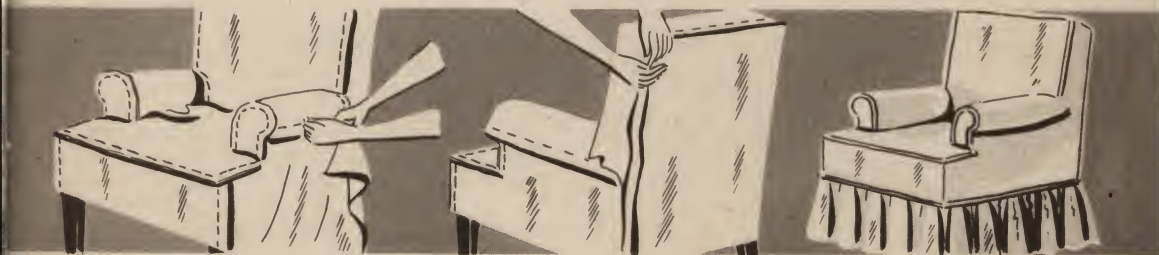
Binding: Allow two and one half times as much as total fabric yardage. Before cutting, decide on seam finish to be used as that will determine whether slip cover is to be pinned right side up, or inside out. See following page for seam finishes.



4. Cutting the Seat: After you are sure the fabric fits the seat and after you have firmly pinned the fabric to the seat, cut so as to fit the arm and seat contours. Allow three inches at each side for tuck-in for the necessary "give," and one inch at front edge for the seam.

5. Front Band: Use a wide, straight band of the fabric to cover the front. Center pattern and pin to upholstery at each side. Pin top edge to seat material, allowing one inch for seams. Cut at floor length or flounce length, whichever way you decide to finish the bottom.

6. Fitting Around Arm: Fit and pin arm material to fabric now on chair back. If corner line is curved, seam will fit better if slashed in 2 or 3 places. If corner line is straight, allow 3-inch tuck-in between arm and back. Fold a 3-inch tuck-in at chair seat.



10. Outside Arm: Starting at the floor, place material at the side of the chair with the pattern well centered. Pin at top (under roll of arm) to the inside arm piece; pin at front to straight front band; pin firmly to upholstery at back. Then cut, allowing one inch for seams at each side and top and two inches for hem.

11. Back and cushions: Cut outside back so that design is properly centered. Pin to arm panels and side sections. Pin at top and shape to contour of chair. For cushion cover, cut two pieces the size of cushion top; cut boxing the depth of cushion and in one continuous length for 4 sides. Allow one inch for seams on all sides.

12. Finish: Complete with box pleats or shirred flounce. Cut from straight band of material and sew to bottom edge. See that all fabric pieces are pinned together. To remove from chair, unpin one side back seam. Baste all seams and see details on following page for different seam finishes.

The finishing touch

that gives extra beauty

If you sew and finish seams carefully, your slip covers will fit better and have a custom-made look.

There are three types of seam finishes: welted, bound or French.

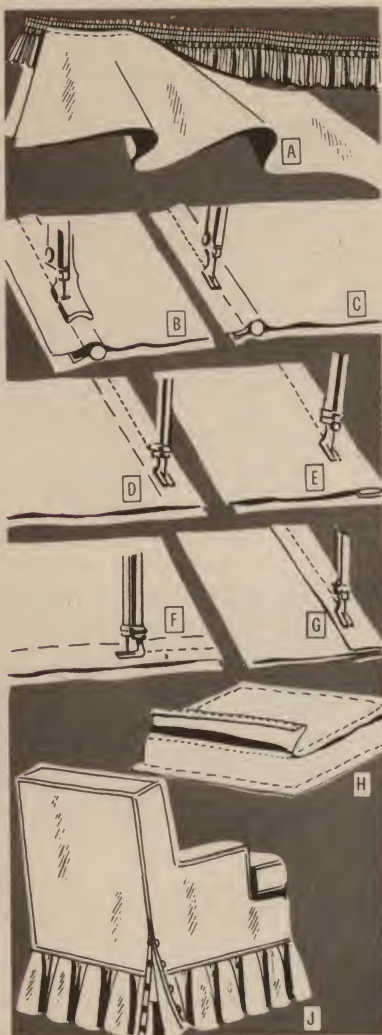
Welted seams give a professional look that cannot be attained in any other way. Only seams that outline edges of chair and cushion have welting or trimming. Pin and fit material face down on chair. Remove cover, baste seams on wrong side, and slip welting or brush fringe trimming in at same time, from right side (see illustration [A]). Welting must be placed in seams so that only corded edge shows on right side. Machine stitch on wrong side. If you have a half foot or hollow grooved cording foot attachment for your machine you can stitch very close to cord welting, as in illustrations [B] and [C]. Seaming cord may be covered with material and used as welting.

French seams give an effect similar to welted seams. They are best adapted to chairs that have straight lines; they pucker around curved lines at arms. Material is pinned on chair face down (wrong side out). Baste and sew seams first on wrong side, then trim the edges and press. Turn to right side and stitch again $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch from the folded edge. See illustrations [D] and [E].

Bound seams. Pin and fit material right side up on chair. Remove cover, baste seams and stitch on machine. Trim seams to within $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch from stitching and bind with tape or bias fold of contrasting fabric (covering seam on right side). See illustrations [F] and [G]. All inside seams can be plain seams, double stitched for strength.

Separate cushion covers are made with same type of seams as cover. Boxing for 4 sides is cut in one continuous length and sewed to top and bottom. Leave one seam open across back and 3 in. down on adjoining sides. See illustration [H]. Close with snap fastener tape.

Placket. Place at side back seam or at middle back, see illustration [I]. Opening should run from bottom hem to about 3 in. above the back of arm. Sew in snap fastener tape.



Brush Edging
Use as seam finish for slip covers or for drapery trim. Thick, heavy cotton $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wide or rayon and cotton $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide.



Seaming Cord
Cover with fabric and use as welting. Washable. Cotton webbing covered cellulose. For slip covers or upholstery.



Cotton Welting. Washable nub or herringbone twill. $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wide. Decorative, many colors—use for all kinds of trim.



Snap Fastener Tape for slip cover closing. Easy to sew on. Washable cotton tape. Metal snaps spaced two inches apart.

See our General Catalog for all kinds of trimmings

When you sew your own slip covers

Look at it this way: You've given yourself a challenging task . . . a marvelous chance to demonstrate your decorating ideas, your creative skills, your ability to save money. Even though you're an amateur, precise fitting and perseverance will enable you to achieve a professional-looking job; and when finished, your slip covers will have that cherished custom-made appearance!

Concentrate first on color and choice of fabric. Now is the time for you to indulge your partiality to certain shades, textures and patterns. If you have odd furniture pieces which you'd like to make into matchmates, try doing them up in the same or related fabrics. Or, if you're weary of a monotone scheme, use colors and textures which contrast.

One of the latest trends in slip covering is the two-tone cover, which decoratively combines stripes, checks or florals with a solid accent color. For example see illustrations on the opposite page.

Be as daring as you please. There are no laws to say that your new covers must be faithful copies of the old ones. On the opposite page you'll see some suggestions; these are only suggestions, not recipes to limit you. With the instructions given on preceding pages you can determine the procedure for cutting and fitting, but beyond that you're on your own. Why not dream up something really distinctive . . . a style, a unique trim to make your slip covers exactly suited to your home and your way of life?

Slip Cover Ideas

for many types of furniture



A Favorite fan-back chair is irresistible when covered with a splashy print and blending solid color

B Brush fringe accents the lovely lines of a shield back chair, slip covered in regal damask

C Stripes, solids and gay welt trim, combine to give comfy chair and ottoman new personality

D Something different for sofa slip covers are cushions of dazzling print. Kick pleated flounce

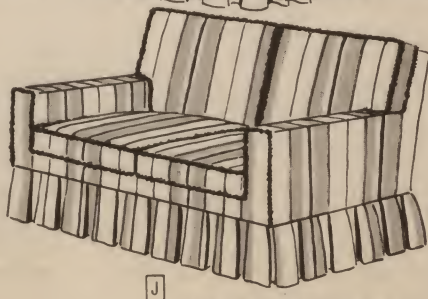
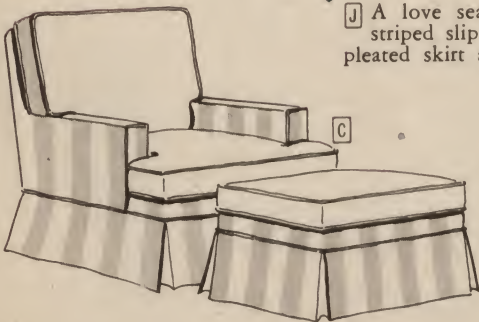
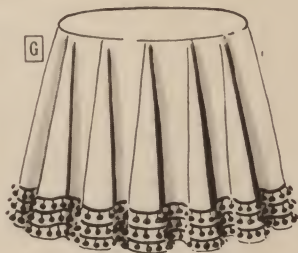
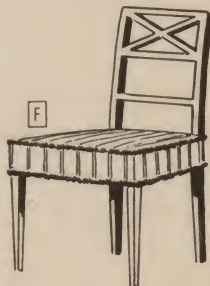
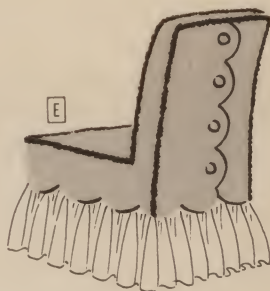
E Perfect foil for boudoir chair. Clever scalloped top, buttoned in back! Crisp organdy ruffled skirt

F Chair seat covers are so easy to make! Try sleek stripes—outline edges with bright brush fringe

G Slip cover occasional tables for matchmates, to hide an "eye sore." Finish with fluffy ball fringe

H Portrait pretty—couch cover with florals cut out and sewed to cushion covers to match shirred skirt

J A love seat comes to life in striped slip cover that boasts a pleated skirt and brush fringe



Slip Cover Yardage Chart

for standard styles of furniture

The first step in making slip covers is measuring each piece you intend to slip cover, so that you will be certain of the amount of material needed. The yardage chart below gives you the necessary amounts of material to order depending on the style slip cover you wish to make and the width of fabric you have chosen. You will notice we have given requirements for slip covers that are box pleated and ruffled, as well as for those with plain skirts. If you have a piece of furniture of unusual proportions or one not included in the chart, then measure according to instructions given on page 10.

In figuring the final yardage, remember to allow for seams and for adjustment of fabric pattern. If you select

a large floral, you will want to be sure that the motif is centered on the back and seat. If your material is striped, be sure that the stripes run straight and true, and that they are properly matched.

Choose your fabrics from our Big General Catalog and our Midseason Books. If you plan to wash your slip covers, you will be many times repaid if you choose a pre-shrunk fabric. It is your assurance against shrinkage hazards. Be certain that your seam binding or trim is pre-shrunk, too. If you should select a fabric or trim that is *not* pre-shrunk, we recommend that you tub them before you cut and sew. This will prevent later disappointments in "misfits."

Yardage for furniture with cushions

Style of furniture	Number of cushions	With box pleated flounce		With plain skirts	
		36-inch goods	48 or 50-inch goods	36-inch goods	48 or 50-inch goods
Wing chair.....	1.....	10½ yards.....	8 yards.....	9 yards.....	7 yards
Club chair.....	1.....	9 yards.....	7 yards.....	7½ yards.....	5½ yards
Boudoir chair.....	1.....	8 yards.....	5 yards.....	7 yards.....	4 yards
Day bed (or box couch).....	3.....	16 yards.....	11 yards.....	13½ yards.....	10½ yards
Loveseat.....	2.....	15 yards.....	11 yards.....	12½ yards.....	9½ yards
Sofa (69 to 84-in. back).....	3.....	22 yards.....	15 yards.....	19 yards.....	13 yards
3-Pc. Suite.....	5.....	40 yards.....	30 yards.....	35 yards.....	26 yards

Yardage for furniture without cushions

Style of furniture	With box pleated flounce		With plain skirts	
	36-inch goods	48 or 50-inch goods	36-inch goods	48 or 50-inch goods
Wing chair.....	9 yards.....	6½ yards.....	7½ yards.....	6 yards
Club chair.....	7½ yards.....	5½ yards.....	6 yards.....	4½ yards
Wooden arm chair.....	7 yards.....	4½ yards.....	5¾ yards.....	3½ yards
Arm chair (seat only).....	2¾ yards.....	1¾ yards.....	1½ yards.....	1 yard
Boudoir chair.....	6½ yards.....	4 yards.....	5 yards.....	3 yards
Day bed (or box couch).....	11 yards.....	8 yards.....	9 yards.....	6 yards
Loveseat.....	12 yards.....	9 yards.....	10 yards.....	7½ yards
Sofa (69 to 84-in. back).....	17 yards.....	11 yards.....	14 yards.....	10 yards
Ottoman.....	4½ yards.....	3½ yards.....	3¾ yards.....	2½ yards
3-Pc. suite.....	35 yards.....	25 yards.....	28 yards.....	22 yards

Bright Ideas . . . Use up Odds and Ends of Fabric

After you've finished your slip covers, don't tuck away leftover scraps of material. Use them to rejuvenate lifeless accessories in your home. A tired lamp (A) will look completely new covered with a colorful stripe—and really striking if it matches your draperies. Shining

pieces of chintz are ideal for covering blanket boxes (B), hangers (C) and other closet accessories. Left-over floral and stripe fabrics will transform old wastebaskets (D), drab folding screens (G)—or they'll make gay, feminine scrapbooks (E) decorative window shades (F).



Venetian Blinds and Window Shades

add to the decorative beauty of your windows



Uniformity and charm grace windows from the inside as well as the outside of your home when they're dressed in the clean-cut, brisk lines of Venetian blinds. Their simple, classic beauty blends with any style of furniture and architecture. Use them with any type of hangings . . . draperies, valances or glass curtains. They're stunning every way.

It's a simple matter to let your blinds regulate the weather's moods to fit your own . . . light and air in the room can be controlled by a flick of your hand. Complete privacy, too, is just as easily assured at all times.

Venetian blinds are made of Steel, Wood or Aluminum. Choose Steel for best all-around durability, greatest ease in cleaning; Wood for that "classic" look to blend with room furniture; Aluminum for large windows . . . it's lightest in weight and noiseless.

It's fun to work Venetian blinds into your room theme . . . they come in soft, neutral shades with matching or contrasting tapes to pick up the color in your walls, furniture or rugs.

A fine investment in decorative beauty and durability for many years.

See our Big Catalog for Venetian Blinds



Add a touch of freshness and color to your windows by using cloth or fiber shades in any one of a wide variety of colors. They're smartly decorative when they match your draperies or "blend in" with the color of your walls. It's a new and easy trick, too, to change your window shades for complete harmony whenever you redecorate your rooms.

Washable shades are a practical buy . . . so easy to keep fresh and clean. Bright windows add charm to the home.

Window shades come in three different styles . . . scalloped edges with fringe trimming, the neat, plain, hemmed type and the versatile two-color Duplex Shade.

The circular insert shows the Duplex shade. The two colors make it possible to bring the window shade into the color scheme of each individual room and still keep a uniform appearance on the outside of the house. A gay, decorative idea.

*See our Big Catalog
for Window Shades*

• SEARS-ROEBUCK 15

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